

RESUME THE ADVANCE

Japanese Take the Important Position of Anping.

THE BATTLE AGAIN ON

RECEIVED BY BOMBARDMENT, INFANTRY DEPLOY FOR ATTACK.

Russians Effect Their Retirement With Transport and Artillery on Liao Yang and Await the Assault.

LIAO YANG, Manchuria, August 29.—The Russian army has effected its retirement, and is now in position awaiting the advance of the Japanese. The progress of the latter has been rapid and determined, sparing of no sacrifice.

In the attack on the Shalunzi position the Japanese battalions led by their officers, the retirement of the Russian transport troops yesterday evening across the plain, and the artillery and troops in the rear of the Japanese, afforded a magnificent spectacle. All along the extended lines there was an incessant roar of batteries, the Russians working their guns with great skill, and not retiring until the transport was in safety.

Routovsky was among the killed.

Battle Resumed This Morning.

The Japanese artillery resumed the battle at 4 o'clock this morning, the point of assault again being the Russian south end.

The Japanese infantry is now advancing in attack, the regiments deployed in open order.

The Japanese have transferred their activity to the Russian eastern and southern fronts. A rear guard battle is proceeding, the weather has improved and the roads are drying. Events, therefore, are likely to precipitate.

The Retreat From Anping.

LIAOTUNG (eleven miles east of Liao Yang), August 29.—The Russian army from Anping this afternoon debouched upon the Liao Yang plain, after fighting a rear guard battle for nearly two miles from Anping, and the Japanese followed them, capturing their wounded and burying their dead. Six guns are reported to have been lost, but a number of Japanese were killed, showing signs of great fatigue and hardships.

The enormous army, the last of which used out on the Liao Yang at 5 o'clock this morning, seemed to fill the entire plain from the foothills to the ancient walls, and was disposed in an orderly manner, the vast fields of Chinese corn, the diers singing as they went into camp, and the unbroken series of reverses, and the baggage and transport trains in the muddy rivulets attracted the fearful assistance of everybody. Nothing apparently affects the heartiness of the men in the ranks. The line of wounded soldiers, which reached the great east gate this morning, passed silently through the streets, deserted as the aisles of the catacombs, and littered with their solitary lanterns, presented a pathetic spectacle.

Russians Abandon Anping.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—General Kuropatkin since yesterday morning has been drawing in all his forces from his eastern and southern fronts toward Liao Yang.

Anping, Tseow, Lianhanshan and Anshanshan, constituting the main positions of a outer defense line of Liao Yang, have been abandoned. The heaviest fighting occurred on the extreme left where the Japanese advanced to the assault again and again with bayonets. The positions at Tseow and Anping were held by the 10th and 11th divisions. The attacks were repulsed with great loss of life. The Russian loss was a large proportion of officers, ten and from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The Japanese had been generally successful in pushing off the assaults all along the line, and the Russians declare that the order to retire came as a surprise, just when they were expecting orders for a general advance.

This is considered to be proof that Gen. Kuropatkin, finding his main positions menaced on the flank and anticipating difficulties in the rear, having found that the roads were impassable, and the Japanese were moving toward Mukden, decided to retreat was imperative.

A retreat from the east front was also impeded by the conversion of the river into a mountain torrent, and this also accounts for the failure of a Japanese to follow up the retreating Russians.

Japanese Menace on the West.

The Japanese column moving up the river and threatening General Kuropatkin on the west, was regarded as extremely dangerous and General Kuropatkin seems also to be working to bring about a general retreat from Anping and to be moving toward Mukden.

The strength of the enveloping Japanese army may be judged from the fact that the Russian army is coming up from the south, is officially reported to have 100,000 men. Whether General Kuropatkin intends to accept battle at Liao Yang may be known positively for several days, at the belief several times indicated in these dispatches prevails here that he will withdraw northward, having found that he is not strong enough to cope with the Japanese and realizing that Liao Yang is no longer tenable on account of the

Report From Gen. Kuropatkin.

Owing to the delay in the concentration of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, as a result of the terrible condition of the roads, the Japanese seized the opportunity to attack the slow-moving corps and severe fighting occurred August 27-28, in which the Russians lost another thousand men, and they now probably will have to accept a general engagement. Gen. Kuropatkin himself describes the latest phase of the hostilities in a long dispatch to the emperor from a point on the railroad a few miles south of Liao Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaiting battle. The telegram, which was filed early this morning, says:

"The Japanese began at dawn August 27 their movements designed to cut off the 1st and 4th corps. The first, stationed at Anshanshan, half way between Hailuochang and Liao Yang, experienced the most serious difficulty, owing to bad roads, the Japanese under Gen. Oku tried to flank this corps from the east. In the meanwhile Gen. Kuroki, abandoning his previous plan of Gen. Ivanoff and Henschelmann, drove a wedge between the 2d and 4th corps, which were stationed west of Lianhanshan, a strong defensive position in the hills twenty-four miles southeast of Liao Yang.

Rear Guard Actions.

"The Russians, greatly impeded by their artillery and commissariat, fought a series of rear guard actions, in order to cover the retreat of their impedimenta to Liao Yang, in which they were successful.

"The 1st Corps, which figured at the battle of the Yalu and in the fighting at Moutien Pass, again sustained the brunt of the fighting, and suffered the majority of the losses, including General Routkovsky and Colonel von Raaben.

"The 1st, 2d and 4th corps, combined under the command of General Zaroukhoff, and the 10th, 17th and 3d corps, under General Ivanoff, forming the eastern contingent, succeeded in effecting a concentration at Liao Yang without further loss.

"The whole six corps, of which two are European troops, have now formed a semicircle within a radius of six or eight miles of Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin has not far short of 170,000 men.

The Railway Not Cut.

The Tokyo report that General Kuroki had succeeded in cutting the railroad south of Mukden is not confirmed by the telegraph department, where it is said that no reports have been received of an interruption of communications. Of course, it is realized here that if the railroad north of Liao Yang is cut, the position of the Russian army would be rendered serious, if not desperate, as it would probably compel General Kuropatkin to accept an engagement against his will.

The department of telegraphs informs the Associated Press that the lines are being worked by the Japanese, and that they definitely report that General Kuroki had cut the railroad.

The rail, which has again been falling in Manchuria, will probably serve the Russians more than the Japanese, as their retirement as soon as they reach the railroad will not be impeded, whereas it is likely to almost completely stop the Japanese forward movement.

Reinforcements for Kuropatkin.

Four more regiments will be raised in the Caucasus. An official announcement to this effect is expected tomorrow.

The first contingent of the 1st Army Corps has arrived at Harbin. This corps was destined for Vladivostok, but upon the urgent request of General Kuropatkin it will be diverted to Mukden.

An official dispatch from Liao Yang, dated yesterday, to the general staff, reporting the continued Japanese advance, confirms the report that General Routkovsky was killed, and that General Kuroki was also killed.

The total of Russian losses on Sunday is not known. The first 400 wounded have passed through the first aid stations. The losses of the Japanese were considerable.

An additional detachment of 900 Russian troops has been moved down before they were able to extricate themselves.

Eye-witnesses agree in admiring the fanatical bravery of the Japanese. Many of the wounded committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russians.

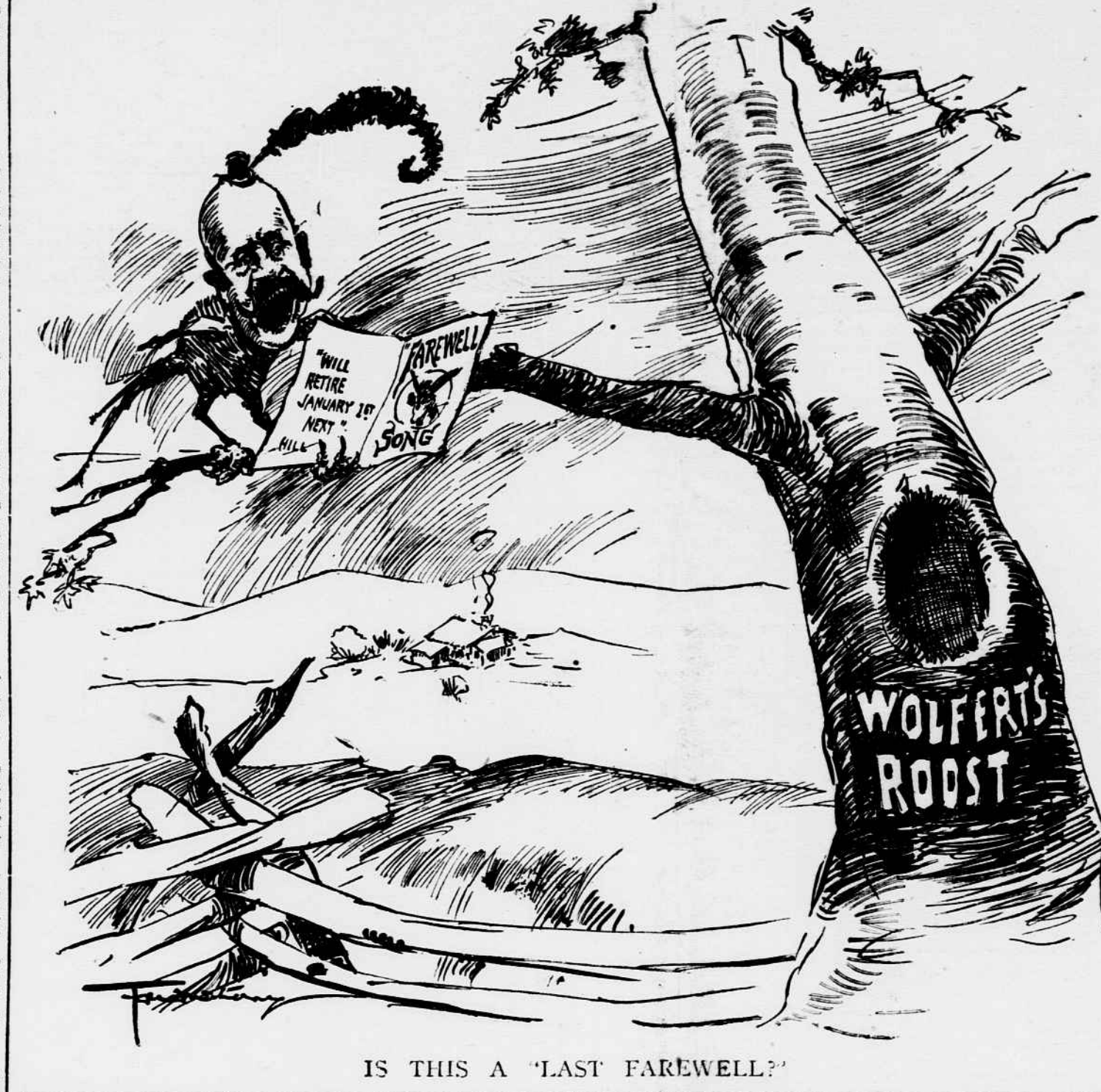
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Evacuation of Anping.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tokyo under today's date, in reporting the Japanese occupation of Anping and Tanghoyen, says:

"On the Japanese advancing to attack Anping the Russians evacuated the place, abandoning large quantities of stores.

"It is roughly computed that the Russian force around Liao Yang consists of thirteen divisions."



IS THIS A 'LAST FAREWELL'?

DEAF EAR TO STRIKERS

Beef Packers Decline to Grant Conference.

NO GOOD FROM OUTCOME

VIEWS OF THE BOSSES AFTER TALKING OVER MATTER.

Executive Board of Employes Holds a Meeting—No Indication of Break in the Ranks.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Application was made to the packers by the stock yards strikers today for a conference, the purpose being to bring about peace in the industrial conflict waging at packing town. The conference was refused by the packers.

The application was in the form of a communication from the Allied Trades Council, and was signed by President Matt. Dooley, who is a prominent figure in the union.

The request was sent immediately after the close of a joint meeting of the national executive board of Butcher Workmen and the Allied Trades conference board, and was addressed to J. Ogden Armour and his associates.

Mr. Armour, upon receipt of the communication, at once called a meeting of his executive board, and the meeting ended with a communication was addressed to President Dooley and his associates declining the conference the strikers had asked for. The reason given was that no good could come from such a conference.

Representatives of the packers held a long secret meeting this forenoon. They declined to make any statement concerning their purpose.

Arrange for Settlement.

The executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union adjourned after a short session, and the members went to confer with the Allied Trades Council. It was admitted that a proposition for settling the strike had been arranged and would be presented to the council for action, but the details were withheld.

There was no indication of the immediate realization of the break in the ranks of the strikers anticipated by the packers. Early trains arriving at the stock yards were thronged, about 13,000 men and women being taken in. The crowd, however, proved to be the usual throng of strike-breakers, no signs of any sympathy for the strikers being shown.

Desertions from the ranks of the strikers were no greater than usual on Monday. They approximated about 100. The failure of the anticipated stampede to materialize, it is claimed, proved a disappointment to the packers.

The peace proposition was discussed by the Allied Trades Council, but on account of the complicated nature of the proposition the council adjourned without taking action. The labor representatives will meet the aldermanic mediation committee today, and the peace proposition will be taken up again tomorrow.

Teamsters to Meet Tonight.

The packing house teamsters will meet tonight to discuss the advisability of declaring the strike off, so far as they are concerned. George F. Golden, president of the Teamsters' Union, said that they would refuse to contribute any more to the support of the 20,000 stock yards strikers.

Crowds of Hungry Men.

With the strike relief funds depleted and crowds of hungry men vainly searching for food at the commissary stores, it taxed the labor leaders to find a way to prevent a stampede from the union ranks today.

"Wait until tomorrow and we shall present to the packers a peace proposal which they cannot decline to accept," they told the men. "There is nothing left for the men but unconditional surrender," said a packer.

FAIRBANKS ON ISSUES

Talks to Vermonters This Afternoon.

HOME OF FOREFATHERS

CAMPAIGN IS OF FAR-REACHING MOMENT.

Tells of What Has Been Accomplished Under Republican Administration—Return to Policies.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., August 29.—The republican candidate for Vice President, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, delivered his first formal speech of the campaign here this afternoon. Large numbers of people from all parts of Windsor county and from western New Hampshire were present.

The demonstration was arranged particularly as a welcome to the people of Windsor county to the Indiana senator, whose father was born within its limits.

Chairman Alfred E. Watson of the state committee and Lieutenant Governor C. S. Stanton, at the head of the delegation, representing other parts of the state, met Senator Fairbanks as he alighted from the train and welcomed him to the state.

After a luncheon he went to the High School grounds, where hundreds of persons had assembled.

At the conclusion of a brief address by Senator Fairbanks, the candidate for Vice President was presented. He was given an enthusiastic reception in either branch of the address is as follows:

Senator Fairbanks' Address.

Senator Proctor and Fellow Citizens: I wish to thank you for your most generous welcome. I do not, of course, feel that it is personal, but regard it rather as a manifestation of your interest in the public question which are now engaging the attention of the American people.

We are inspired by a common purpose. We have a like interest in good government, for his blessings are not restricted by the narrow limits of state lines.

This spot possesses a special interest for me, for near here my father was born, took up the arduous work of a pioneer in the wilderness of the great Mississippi valley, but he retained always for this state a profound affection.

"I wish to congratulate you upon your representation in the United States Senate and in the power house of Congress. No state is better represented in either branch. It is gratifying to see in your tribute of respect to him that you have resolved in your hearts to return Senator Proctor to the seat he so much honors."

"Level-headed, patriotic and incorruptible as fate, he has been one of the trusted advisers of three Presidents. Your Junior senator, Mr. Dillingham, is upholding the best traditions of the state in the senatorial office. An administration which leans upon such advisers cannot go far astray."

The Vermont Patriotism.

There is something in this high latitude which leads to right thinking and right action. For Vermont has been invariably aligned with the best judgment and the patriotic conscience of the American people. In every crisis from the revolution until now, her sons have proven themselves worthy of their priceless inheritance.

They wrote a splendid record of heroism in the revolution and in the severe hour when our national life was in peril. To a son of Vermont, in the lottery of fate, fell the opportunity to make for ever luminous the achievements of his American navy in the harbor of Manila.

To the grand old commonwealth of New Hampshire, which stands here in everlasting fellowship with Vermont, we are indebted for loyal and efficient service in every national emergency. She has made her rich contribution to her country in times of peace and war.

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far history, and we should be able to judge what policies and what administration will best advance our welfare.

One of the uppermost questions is, Does the administration of President Roosevelt merit a vote of confidence? This question confronts us at the very threshold of debate.

The President took up the duties of his office at a serious moment in the history of the republic. He assumed his great responsibilities with a due appreciation of their gravity and gave assurance to his countrymen that he would carry out the policies of his predecessor. The people were familiar with them. They were the policies of the republican party. They had brought the country immeasurable prosperity, and they naturally desired their continuance.

Administrations Compared.

Let us see what republican administration and republican policies have accomplished. We may compare democratic and republican administrations with profit. Fortunately we have before us the records of both parties during the last twelve years.

Twelve years ago the country was in enjoyment of an unusual degree of prosperity. There was work to be had on every hand and at good wages. The farmer received remunerative prices for the products of the farm. Benjamin Harrison was then President—one of the ablest men who have held the chief executive office. The public business was well transacted. The McKinley tariff law was in full operation. In the face of all this, the democratic party denounced "republican prosperity as a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few."

They declared to be unconstitutional and the repeal of the McKinley tariff law was demanded. The people, in an ungovernable mood, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, voted out of power the republican administration which expressed their judgment in favor of the repeal of the McKinley law, democratic promise was accepted in place of republican fulfillment.

General Harrison, in submitting his annual message to Congress, directed attention to the availing prosperity throughout the country.

Defeat Brought a Reaction.

The defeat of the republican party and the consequent change in the economic policy of the government, started a sharp reaction in the industrial world. It is impossible to overthrew great economical monopolies without changes in industrial and commercial conditions. It could not be done in 1892 and it cannot be successfully accomplished today.

The four years succeeding General Harrison's defeat will not be soon forgotten. They stand in sharp contrast with the years of republican administration, both before and after. They were four years of arrested development, of panic and distress throughout the country, hopelessly seeking for an opportunity to work, regiments of either the number of hours or the rate of wage. To many from foreign shores came to the United States in quest of employment, and to many of the young men of our country, who for the first time will exercise the highest privilege of an American freeman may be an overdrawn picture.

There are many of our countrymen who will confirm it with testimony gathered in their own life experience.

Return to Republican Policies.

In 1896 the American people resolved to return to republican administration and to republican policies.

We came into power pledged to overthrow the democratic tariff law and to enact in lieu of it a genuine protective measure. President McKinley, realizing full well the public needs, called Congress together as possible after his inauguration to carry out our pledge. Months were spent in an exhaustive consideration of the entire subject, and in due time we put upon paper the Dingley law. The republican administration and this measure gave confidence to the country. Prices were raised in the great industrial centers, a profitable market was created for the products of the farms of Vermont, New Hampshire and New England, and the people were blessed with the ample limits of the republic.

The Martyred McKinley.

Three years ago our great and beloved leader in the national contests of 1896 and 1900 fell at his post of duty. His successor has since administered our national affairs with conspicuous ability. He has been an earnest student of the country's needs, and he has been a conscientious and untiring in the discharge of his great responsibilities. He has been inspired by but one purpose, and that has been to do well the whole people and expand power.

Judged by any test we may apply, the administration of President Roosevelt has been eminently successful. The country has been enjoying years of exceptional prosperity. Business has been active in the market places. Industry has flourished and peace and order have been maintained throughout the country. It has not been a few, but has been enjoyed by the many.

Domestic trade has expanded to proportions never before attained, and our exports have reached the highest figures in our history. In short, the past three years have been years of commercial growth, of domestic peace and expansion.

As in 1892, the democratic party now denounces "protection as a robbery of the people," and they call for a return to the tariff law of 1892, through a revision and reduction of the tariff. What will be the result of such a policy? It will be a most conclusive answer in the four years of the last democratic administration.

Let the American people take the democratic platform and the record of the last democratic administration in one hand and the republican platform and the record of the republican administration during the last three years in the other, and pronounce their potential judgment.

Personal Mention.

Messrs. William F. Hunt and Samuel O. Wendel are among the Knights Templar who left Wednesday for California and St. Louis.

Dr. Chas. W. Cuthbertson has left for a two-weeks' stay in St. Louis, where he goes as a delegate to the National Dental Association and to attend the sessions of the International Dental Congress, which convenes in that city August 29.

Milton C. Thompson of 1006 D street southeast, has returned from Virginia Beach and Portsmouth, Va.

Dr. Geo. H. Townsend has gone to California with the Knights Templar of the District.

Departed for Manassas.

The War Department has been advised by telegram of the departure of Companies L and K, 1st Infantry; L and K, 8th Infantry, 320 men, fifteen officers, from Fort Porter for Manassas, Va., August 27, and headquarters bands, Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I and M, 8th Infantry, thirty-eight officers, 584 enlisted men from Phillips barracks, New York, for Manassas, Virginia, August 27.

Land Withdrawn From Settlement.

Government lands to the amount of \$0,640 acres in the Durango district of Colorado, and 26,000 acres in the Great Falls district of Montana, have been withdrawn from all forms of disposal by order of the Secretary of the Interior. The action was taken at the request of the geological survey, the land in question being required for the reservoir site and irrigation work at the Manassas, N. M., and at Beaver Creek, Mont.

HILL'S WITHDRAWAL

Effect of Announcement of His Intentions.

RELIEF TO DEMOCRATS

IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A CANDIDATE.

Rank and File Look Askance at the Choice of the Bosses—Why Root and Lamont Refused.

Mr. David B. Hill's expressed determination to retire from politics after January 1, will disarm a number of critics of the present management of the democratic party, critics both without and within the party lines. His assertion that in case of the success of the democratic ticket he would not be an aspirant for honors, national or state, nor official emoluments, presumably will reassure the people who are disturbed over his influence in the national councils of the party.

The New York World, which is backing the democratic campaign after its own peculiar fashion—and more or less to the comfort of some democrats—acted editorially today why Mr. Hill, if he is determined to retire from politics, should not retire immediately? They would like to see him out of the fight before he indulges in any more mud-slinging against Roosevelt, which the World fears did not make a hit, and before he gets his man Stanchfield nominated for governor.

A Load for the Democrats.

There is no question that Mr. Hill is in many quarters regarded as an incubus on the democratic national ticket. As bad as the rust in a Dakota wheat field is the blight of his influence upon the promising crop of democratic hopes in the state campaign, according to the view of some democrats. It is recalled that he "busted" the democratic gubernatorial campaign of two years ago by their assertion of his central plank in the state platform. Many democrats look with fear and trembling upon his prospective choice of a gubernatorial candidate this year.

It is "Must you go?"

It is admitted that the democratic managers, that everything depends upon the outcome in New York. The democrats must have New York—the republicans can get along without it. Hence the World's remark, as the lady said to the over-stayed caller, "Must you go?"

The choice of the bosses.

It is remarkable that the rank and file of both parties in New York fear the influence of their respective state bosses on the gubernatorial choice. If the republicans nominate a man distinctly of Gov. Odell's selection there is said to be little doubt that the opposing faction will hold aloof. At this time Mr. Tim Woodruff, former lieutenant governor, and present Lieut. Gov. Higgins are the two most likely candidates. Mr. Higgins is understood to be Gov. Odell's preference.

Mr. David B. Hill's favorite is understood to be Mr. Stanchfield, and some of the old-line democrats are said to be looking askance upon any man who Mr. Hill should force upon the party. It would not make much difference, in the long run, they say, whether Mr. Hill retired or not, for from active politics if he had a devoted follower in the gubernatorial chair.

Lamont and Root.

Root and Lamont would have put up the best and most clean-cut fight as opposing candidates for governor, but, of course, that is not possible now, since both have declined to run. A Star man who was in New York last week was given the following reason for the declination of these two much-sought-after candidates:

"As a matter of fact," said The Star's informant, "both Lamont and Root were afraid of each other. Lamont said: 'Wouldn't I make a pretty spectacle trying to run a gubernatorial speaking campaign, when I cannot even get an after-dinner talk to a tableful of friends?'"

Root said: "I can talk to a gathering at the Union League Club, but how would I appear before the up-state farmers, upon whose vote we must depend, with all of my record as a corporation and trust lawyer? That would be a fine sight, wouldn't it?"

Woodruff and Higgins.

Many republicans like Tim Woodruff, and although he does not draw as much water as the Cedar in the lower end of Manhattan Island, it is admitted that he would make a good showing up-state, as he is a good talker, a good "mixer" and a genial fellow. He has unbounded ambition, as was shown by his utterance in 1900, and his nomination in 1900, and his vice presidential endorsement to face any kind of a situation. Nothing daunts him. There was a time when Mr. Woodruff was a republican, but he has since become a democrat. Mr. Higgins, however, and many republicans said that if Gov. Odell determines to push him to the front, he can probably do it. Then if Mr. Hill puts in a man of his choosing it will be a stand-off.

Effect of Hill's Withdrawal.

Mr. Hill's forthcoming abdication, if it comes, will undoubtedly be due to the advice of Judge Parker. It has been made plain to Judge Parker long before this that Mr. Hill was a handicap both to him and to the democratic party. Hill was a handicap to Parker at St. Louis, where his nomination was at stake, and politicians from the west and south shook their heads over Hill's predominance and influence in the councils. If Hill gets out, it will take another shaft from Bryan's quiver and perhaps result in a grand tax and a big vote up a little to the national ticket. Bryan has been invited to Esopus, but every time he looks that way he sees Hill's shadow on the Hudson and shrinks.

The net result of Mr. Hill's announcement, politicians say, will undoubtedly be to remove the democratic candidate from the race. Judge Parker has announced that he would not if elected be a